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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Charleston Courier.

Remembrance of the Revolution.

FANNY KEMBLE IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

With some little chagrin I read some time since in an English periodical, (*Bentley.*) a paper by Mrs. Butler, late Fanny Kemble, entitled "A Winter's journey to Georgia." My chagrin was not occasioned by her graphic and rather amusing descriptions of the dirty taverns, insolent servants, miserable meals, wet towels, and bad roads, or the "slaves and boors" who gathered round and the steam carriages, both equally new in our pine woods; —for them I have nothing to say, only I would suggest that the perfect novelty at that time of every thing connected with travelling conveniences in this section of our State, should give us claim to an extra share of charity; and that the success of the wonderful exertion then making by the citizens of North Carolina in forming the great communication between Charleston and Baltimore, has removed all those difficulties so trying to a lady, who like Mrs. Butler, had always enjoyed every luxury and every attention a fine lady required. We hope, too, the manners of our "boors" are somewhat improved—and I would suggest that the anxiety to see our first rail road trains was intense, and large crowds assembled at every point to witness their arrival and departure. And even Mrs. B will excuse them when she learns that the "boors" of North Carolina advanced all the money to build the 189 miles of road and purchace the five steam boats which convey the passengers to and from Charleston. All the stock is owned in *this State* on the line of the road.

The cause of offence is one that I, in common with thousands of North Carolinians, feel far more deeply than any trollope-like cuts at our poverty and boorish manners, I allude to the slanderous imputation made on one of the most esteemed citizens of our State, Col. Slocomb. I should not have thought it of sufficient importance had it been confined to a foreign paper, but to day I find the whole copied into one of the best papers in the Union—the New York *Express*—and this indicates it will be sent through the whole of the States.

Mrs. B. gives a very correct account of the Colonel and of his manion, as it appeared by night. It is a common two story frame house, very ancient—and so was its master, for I regret to say the venerable Colonel died the 4th day of July, 1840, in the 89th year of his age. Through this long life he maintained a character for unbounded hospitality and strict morality. That he swerved from his known habits on that one occasion to levy a fifty cent contribution for a bad supper on unfortunate travellers, no one who ever knew him will believe. Many of the passengers offered to pay for their supper, and it was refused, some of them left money, but not on the demand of Col. Slocomb. The other charge "that three of the sable damsels who waited at the supper table were the Colonel's own progeny, is entirely a gratuitous untruth. Of his numerous slaves, he had but one who showed any mark of white blood—and she is but one fourth white—her father a mulatto, and her mother a perfect African. Well might Mrs. B. style them sable damsels, for a blacker crew was never assembled on board a Guineaman, and nothing but the malicious wish to give a slanderous cut at a wealthy slaveholder, induced her to make the remark, which, had Col. Slocomb lived to hear it, would have grieved his honest heart more than any accusation she could make, unless she called him tory.

A few sketches of Col. S.'s services, will, I think, amuse your readers, and serve to show that we, his neighbors, do not over estimate the man.

Fanny Kemble's was not the first British party who intruded themselves on the humble mansion of Col. Slocomb, and surrounded his hospitable board, drank his "home made wine," (which, begging the lady's pardon, was peach brandy, and excellent it was too,) and partook of such dainties as a North Carolina farmer's wife could provide.

In the year 178—, after the batle of the Cowpens, Guilford, &c, Lord Cornwallis led his troops through this part of North Carolina; for several days his head quarters were at Springbank, on the Neuse, the plantation at present of Gen. Nicholas Washington, while Col. Tarleton, with his renowned legion, encamped on Slocomb's plantation, and had his head quarters in the mansion so graphically described by Mrs. Butler. Slocomb at that time held a subaltern's commission in the State line, under the command of Col. William Washington. His troop consisted of Carolina "boors," raised in his own neighborhood, and as rudely armed as such troops ever were. (A musket, part of Fanny's "armory," was one of their most affective weapons.) He (Lieut. S.) had been sent into the low country with some 12 or 15 men for recruits, and to act as scouts in the neighborhood of the renowned British General. The morning of the day on which Tarleton took possession of his plantation, he was in the neighborhood of Springbank, and reconnoitered Cornwallis' encampment, supposing it was his whole force. The manner of this reconnoisance was so peculiar and characteristic of the men who fought our revolutionary battles, that I cannot refrain from relating concisely the history, although having no direct connexion with the subject of this memoir, except that it occurred on the same day. The Lieutenant had directed one of his boldest and most trustworthy men, by the name of McKenne, (whose descendants are among our most respected citizens, and one of them had the honor of representing his native district in our national legislature,) to go and make a careful examination of the British encampment, and report. On reaching the vicinity of Lord Cornwallis' post, he concealed his horse in a thicket, and advanced under cover of the wood to the skirts of the plantation. Here he saw a square mile covered with the tents, baggage and artillery of the best equipped and disciplined army which had ever visited America.

The sight was one to strike terror to any but such a heart, but he resolved never to leave the ground without doing somethink for his country. He had not long been in his concealment, when an officer wearing two epaulettes rode within range of his deadly weapon. The ball sped, and the unfortunate invader bit the dust; without loss of time he gained his horse, in whose speed he had full confidence; but on emerging from the thicket he found himself within one hundred yards of three British troopers, apparently as well mounted as himself. A race across the sand hills ensued, and for a mile and a half, the distance between him and the headmost horseman was little varied. Here, a bullet whistled past his ear —good, your short gun is not so true as my long rifle, said he, but his congratulation was short. An instant after came a second report and his gallant horse fell, the ball having struck and broke the bone of his off fore leg, and before he could recover from his fall the two headmost troopers flew by like lightning, each giving him a dreadful sabre cut across the head and shoulders. The third came up more leisurely and passed his sword through his body, near the shoulder, and was preparing to give the final coup de grace, when his sword arm was severed nearly in two, and he rolled, dismounted, in the sand near his fallen enemy. The second dragoon was encountered instantly by the same powerful arm and fell, with his helmet and head cleft—while the foremost, seeing his comrades discomfiture, dismounted and surrendered himself a prisoner to Maj. Williams, whose name is enrolled among the heroes of our country, and who being engaged in the same service of reconnoitering, had joined in this singular race, without the knowledge of either party. To secure his prisoner, and mount the half dead rifleman on one of the dragoon horses was the work of but a few minutes; and by his careful assistance, they reached Whitehall in safety, where McKenne's wounds were dressed in their rude manner, and Williams joined Slocomb and his small troop of recruits.

Such feats of the Carolina 'boors' were too common to gain the attention of our historians, while our *magnanimous enemies* stigmatized such acts as assassinations.

They risked certain death, if caught, but to destroy an enemy, the risk was frequently taken.

The party under Slocomb and Williams pursued their way slowly on the South bank of the Neuse, in the direction of Slocomb's house, little dreaming that his peaceful home where a few months before he left his wife and infant, was then in possession of the terrible Tarleton.

The writer had the following scene, almost verbatim, from Mrs. Slocomb, many years since, and prefers copying from notes then made, her account of Tarleton's residence with her.

About 10 o'clock of a beautiful spring day, a splendidly dressed officer, accompained by two aids, and followed at a short distance by a guard of some twenty troopers, dashed up to the piazza in front of the house, where Mrs. Slocomb, with her child and a young lady, a near relative, afterwards the wife of Maj. Williams, and a few house servants were sitting.

Raising his cap and bowing to his horse's neck, he addressed the lady.

'Have I the pleasure of seeing the mistress of this house and plantation?'

'It belongs to my husband.'

'Is he at home?' 'He is not.'

'Is he a rebel?' 'No, sir, he is in the army of his country, and fighting against our invaders, therefore not a rebel.' (Is it not strange, the people of that day gloried in their rebellion, but always took offence at being called rebels?)

'I fear we differ in opinion, madam. A friend to his country will be the friend to the King, our master.'

'Slaves only acknowledge a master in this country.'

A deep flush ran over the florid cheeks of Tarleton, for he was the speaker, and turning to one of his aids he ordered him to pitch the tents and form the encampment in the orchard and field on their right, (a beautiful ground which I regret the darkness prevented Mrs. Butler from admiring, as she then would know our State is not entirely made of 'interminable pine barrens.') To his other aid his orders were to detach a quarter guard and station piquets on each road. Then bowing very low, he added: 'Madam, the service of his Majesty requires the temporary occupation of your property, and if it would not be too great an inconvenience, I will take my quarters in your house.'

The tone admitted no controversy.

Mrs. S. replied: 'My family consists of only myself, my sister and child, and a few negroes. We are your prisoners.'

From the piazza where he rested himself, Tarleton commanded a view of the ground on which his troops were arranging their camp. Different officers were frequently coming up, making their reports and receiving orders. Among others, a Tory Captain, whom Mrs. S. recognized as a man who, previous to joining the British army, lived some 15 or 20 miles below—(his name I suppress, as the family still live in the State, and some of them are said to be respectable) received orders to take his troop and scour the country for 2 or 3 miles round.

Half a century after, the good lady told the writer of this article that she prepared for the King's officers "as good a dinner as you have now before you, and much the same materials." Now, for the information of Mrs. B. and others of the delectanti of the present day, I will try to describe what, in North Carolina, then was called a good dinner. The first dish was, of course, the boiled ham, flanked with the plate of greens. Opposite was the turkey, supported by the laughing baked sweet potatoes; a plate of boiled beef, another of sausages, and a third with a pair of baked fowls, formed a line across the centre of the table; half a dozen dishes of different pickles, stewed fruit, and other condiments, filled all the interstices of the board. Such was the dinner which the good old lady compared to that she set for King George's officers. I have forgotten to say that the fashion of those days introduced stimulating drinks to the dinner table, and the peach brandy prepared under Mr. Slocomb's own personal supervision, and which others besides Mrs. Butler have mistaken, for home-made wine, received the unreserved praise of the party.

Any person who has visited a Carolina plantation where no lady presides over the culinary department, will readily allow the probability that the Colonel, when visited unexpectedly by the lady and her travelling friends, had a bad supper. But his phiz should have told a person of intelligence and observation that he had been used to better.

The dinner had been well discussed, and the officers were freely discussing the peach toddy. A Scotch officer, whom I took to have been Maj. Ferguson, speaking of it by the name of whiskey, said he had never drank as good out of Scotland. An officer speaking with a slight brogue, insisted it was not whiskey, and no Scotch drink ever equalled it. 'To my mind, said he, 'it tastes as that orchard smells.' 'Allow me, madam,' said Col. Tarleton, 'to inquire where the spirits we are drinking is procured.'

Mrs. S.—'From the orchard where your tents stand.'

'Faith,' said the Irish Captain, 'we'll have few sober men in the morning; but Colonel, when we conquer this country, is it not to be divided among us?'

Col. Tarleton—'The officers of this army will undoubtedly receive large possessions of the conquered American provinces.'

Mrs. S.—'Allow me to observe and prophecy, the only land in the United States that will ever remain in possession of a British officer, will measure but 6 feet by 2.'

Tarleton.—'Excuse me, madam. For your sake, I regret to say, this beautiful plantation will be the ducal seat of some of us.'

Mrs. S —'Don't trouble yourself about me, my husband is not a man who would let a Duke or a King even, have a quiet seat on his ground.'

At this point the conversation was interrupted by rapid vollies of fire-arms, appearing to be in the wood a short distance to the eastward. 'It is some straggling scout,' said one of the aids, running from the picket ground.

'There are rifles and muskets,' said Tarleton, 'as well as pistols, and too many to pass unnoticed. Order boots and saddles, and you, Capt. —, take your troops in the direction of the firing.'

The officer rushed out to execute his orders, while the Colonel walked to the piazza, and was immediately followed by the anxious ladies, who too well guessed the cause of the interruption.

'May I be allowed, without offence, madam, to inquire if any part of Washington's army are in this neighborhood,' said Tarleton. 'I presume,' replied the lady, 'that it is known to you, that the Marquis and Green are in this State, and you will of course not be surprised at a call from Lee, or your old friend Col. Washington, who, although a perfect gentleman, it is said, shook your hand (pointing to the scar left by Washington's sabre) very rudely, when last you met.'

A loud order to form the troops on the right, was the only reply, and springing on his charger, dashed down the avenue a few hundred feet, to a breach in the hedgerow, leapt the fence, and in a moment was at the head of his regiment, already in line.

Being an inexperienced narrator, the writer has omitted a description of the localities, which is necessary to understand the scene which now ensued, and will endeavor to remedy, as far as possible, by a short description. The house fronts the east, and an avenue of half a mile in length, and about 150 feet in breadth, stretches to the easternmost side of the plantation, where was a highway, and beyond that open grounds, partly dry meadow and partly sand barren. This avenue was lined on the south side by a high fence and in a thick hedgerow of forest trees now removed and replaced by the Pride of India and other ornamental trees; on the north side the common rail fence 7 or 8 feet high, such as is seen on all plantations of good farmers in the low country where the necessary timber is convenient. The encampment of the British troops being on that part of the plantation lying south of the avenue were completely screened by the fences and hedgerow from the sight of any person approaching from down the country. As soon as Tarleton reached the ground, he ordered the company which he had detached, not to leave the open ground, being apprehensive from what Mrs. S. had said that the fight in the woods was only a prelude to an attack on his camp. At this moment some of the tory troop whom it will be recollected were ordered to reconnoitre the country, appeared in the open grounds described as east and northeast of the plantation, closely pursued by a body of American mounted militia, and a running fight with every kind of weapon, in which four or five broad swords shone conspicuous, was seen. The pursuing party appeared to be in too great haste and too busy with the tories to seen any thing else, and both parties entered the avenue together. With what horror did Mrs. Slocomb recognize in the leader of the pursuing party her husband and Maj. Williams, and two of her neighbors, following the tory captain and four of his troop, half way down the avenue, where one of the tories fell, and their pursuers were interrupted in their course by one of those providential interferences which has often saved the brave and imprudent.

When Mrs. Slocomb heard the order given for the tory captain to patrol the county round, she sent for an old negro and gave orders for him take a bag of corn to the mill, about four miles off, on the road which her husband must travel if he returned that day, thinking in this way to warn him of the danger of approaching his home. With the indolence and curiosity natural to his race, the old fellow had remained loitering about the premises, and was now lurking under the hedge row, admiring the red coats, dashing plumes, and shining helmets of the British troopers: he suddenly sprung before the young men's horses, crying out 'Hold on massa. The debble, here look you.' A glance to the left showed the young men their danger. They were within pistol shot of a thousand men drawn up in order of battle. On wheeling their horses they discovered a troop already leaping the fence into the avenue in their rear. Quick as thought they again wheeled their horses and dashed down the avenue directly towards the house, where stood the quarter guard to receive them. On reaching the garden fence, a rude structure, which was formed of a kind of lath, and which we call a wattled fence, they leapt that, the next amid a shower of balls from the guard, cleared the canal, a tremendous leap, and scouring across the open field to the Northwest, were sheltered in the wood before their pursuers could clear the fences of the enclosure. If this description should excite the curiosity of any travelling reader, he may see the whole ground as he passes over the Willmington Rail Road, 1¼ miles south of Dudley Depot.

A plattoon of the troops had commenced the pursuit, but such was the impression left on the mind of the commandant by Mrs. S.'s allusion to Washington, and the bold bearing of the young men, that the recall was sounded before they crossed the canal.

Tarleton had rode up to the front of the house, where he remained eagerly looking after the flying Americans till they disappeared in the wood. 'Send Capt. — in to me.' The tory Captain appeared. 'Who are those men, and where is your troop?' said he. 'Those men are villainous rebels, and my troop was attacked in the wood, and cut to pieces, or dispersed.' 'What force attacked you?' 'I cannot tell, but I suppose a hundred men.' Tarlton. 'We saw but some half dozen, and five of you were running from three men and a boy.' 'Yes your honor, but we all were wounded; a ball from that boy's pistol gave me this wound, which has disabled my sword-arm. The men were Slocomb and Maj. Williams, of Lee's light horse.' 'Are any of the American regular troops with them?' 'I saw none but that officer, and I think he served in this as a volunteer.' 'Go,' said the Col. 'have your wounds dressed, and see what has become of your men.' The last part of this order was needless, for nearly half of his troop fell on the ground, where they met the Carolina boors, and that ground is known to this day as the dead men's field.

As Tarlton walked into the house, he said to Mrs. Slocomb, 'Your husband made us a short visit, Madame. I should have been happy to make his acquaintance, and that of his friend, Maj. Williams.' 'I have little doubt,' said the lady, 'you well meet the gentlemen, and they will thank you for the polite manner you treat their friends.' 'Necessity, Madame, compels us to occupy your property; rest assured every thing in my power shall be done to render my stay as little disagreeable as possible. The British army are not robbers, we shall take only such things as are requisite to our support, and my master's orders are to pay well for every thing we use.' Mrs. S. expressed her thankfulness for his kindness, and withdrew to her room, while the officers returned to their peach toddy and coffee, and closed the day with a merry night Mr. Slocomb and the small party with him passed rapidly round the plantation and returned to the battle ground, collected on the way a few stragglers of his troop, who directed him where he could find the balance of his men, not one of whom was killed. On approaching their bivouack he saw a young man suspended by a briddle reign round his neck from the top of a sappling, bent down for the purpose, and struggling in the agonies of death; dashing up to the spot, he severed the rein with a stroke of his sword, and with much difficulty restored him to life. It was a tory prisoner whom they had captured, and the brother of the captain so often mentioned.

Should this memoir be read in the lower part of North Carolina, many can remember an old man, alive a few years since, whose protruded eyes and suffused countenance, had the appearance of a half-strangled man. He it was, who in this hour of excitement owed his life, and after his liberty to the kindness of Mr. Slocomb. Mr. S. succeeded, in aid of Major W, in raising in the neighborhood about two hundred men, with which they followed in the rear of the royal army, harrassing and frequently cutting off foraging parties, until they crossed the Roanoke, when they joined the army of La Fayette at Warrenton. In many of these partizan figths, it is much to be regretted, but little attention was paid to the rules of war in the treatment of prisoners, particularly when tories fell into the hands of the militia. A depot of prisoners was established at Halifax, and many times an order to convey a prisoner to Halifax, was synonimous to one to take him out of sight and shoot him—and the non-commissioned officer would return in a half hour and report the prisoner safe at Halifax. Hence arose the expression 'sent to Hell or Hallifax.'

Col. S. assured the writer, this cruelty was never attempted in his troop, after the scene just related, of the hanging of young ——. Mr. S. remained with the army till the surrender at Yorktown.

On reviewing these pages, the writer feels a fear that he has laid himself liable to the suspicion of romancing; but the leading events can be verified by every intelligent old person in this section of the country, and the writer could fill your paper for a year with recitable traditions equally romantic with that here related. Perhaps at some future time, leisure, and inclination for writing, he may extend them. Here, however, it is intended to rest Col. Slocomb's claims to *revolutionary* sevices, which were rewarded by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens in after life, in appointing him to every office of honor and trust in their gift, all which were honorably and ably filled, and their confidence never lost. A pension enlivened his latter days, which he valued more as a mark of acknowledgment than for a pecuniary consideration. This was the man whose sevices to his country were never slightly spoken of, except by a foreign adventuress.

As the name of Mrs. Solcomb has incidentally been mentioned in this memoir, the writer will take the liberty of mentioning a scene illustrative of her character, which came under his personal observation.

In her 72d year, Mrs. S. was afflicted with a cancer, which her surgeon told her must be extirpated with the knife. At the appointed time the surgeon appeared with some assistants, to perform the operation. The old lady protested against being held, but the surgeon (not knowing the resolution of the woman he had to do with) insisted on his assistants holding her severely. The first incision with the knife was extensive, and one of the assistants exclaimed he was sick and should faint. 'You're a fool,' said Mrs. S., 'go away, I don't want you.' Driving them off, she braced herself on the table and never moved a muscle or uttered a groan throughout the operation. Once while dissecting out the tumor with the handle of the scalpel, as is frequently done, when the surgeon is fearful of injuring the adjacent parts, she said, 'Doctor, use the blade, I don't like that tearing.'

With this woman Col. Slocomb spent 65 years in a state connubial happiness, as great as ever fell to the lot of man. How little probability the 'sable damsels' who waited on Mrs. Butler were 'his own progeny.'

The visit of Mrs. B. to the Colonel, was a theme on which he used to boast, and some time after she was there. The writer and several other gentlemen accidentally meeting at the Colonel's, he told us she (Fanny Kemble, as he called her,) was the finest and most splendid woman in the world, and undoubtedly one of the most talented. And, gentlemen, said he, I will give you a toast, and he gave:

'Health and happiness to Fanny Kemble, the Queen of Tragedy and the accomplished lady.'

And we drank heartily and devoutly, little thinking the ink was then not dry which stigmatized our host with crimes he utterly abhorred, and held us and our neighbors up to the world as

THE BOORS OF CAROLINA.

*Poor fellows! I believe, is a literal translation, although it means much more.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The Evening Post and other Locofoco prints are attempting to persuade the public that the Whig Party are in danger of being divided in their choice of a candidate for the Presidency, by the conflicting claims of Mr. Clay and Gen. Scott.

That the "wish is father to the thought," we have the authority of the New York American, whose editor is one of the most zealous friends Gen. Scott has, and one, too, who, until a recent period, has never ceased to urge his claims upon the Presidency.

In reply to the assertions of the Post, the American says:

"Now, upon this head, we claim to understand what the feeling of the Whigs is, rather better than the Post; and with the political relation which this paper has borne to Gen. Scott, and the intimate personal relation between the distinguished person and ourselves, we shall certainly not be suspected of undervaluing General Scott, in any possible shape, and yet we declare as our unhesitating conviction, that as between the names of Clay and Scott for the Presidency, there is in the universal Whig Party, no doubt; and that with a unanimity almost unparalleled heretofore, that party is united and resolved to support Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency; and that this unanimity entirely and thoroughly supersedes the necessity of any National Convention.

From the Louisville Journal.

"The power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Many striking facts might be cited in illustration of this lamentable truth. Judge McLEAN tells a pleasant story of what occurred when he was Postmaster General, during the Administration of President Monroe. The President wrote him a letter, recommending a couple of individuals for appointments in very strong terms. Mr. McLean soon made some inquiries as to the persons recommended, and then quietly passed them by and appointed others, without thinking it worth his while to say any thing to the President upon the subject, either verbally or by letter. Some time afterwards he met Mr. Monroe, when the latter, walking up to him with a smile, and shaking him cordially by the hand, remarked, pleasantly: "Well, sir, so I perceive that I have not enough influence with you to be able to procure the appointment of a couple of subordinates in your Department." "Why, sir," said Mr. McLean, "I should really have been pleased to oblige you, but I inquired about the persons you recommended, and found that I could make better appointments." "Well, well," said Mr. Monroe, "I have no doubt you are right;" and the matter was never mentioned between them afterwards.

The same state of things that existed during Mr. Monroe's Administration continued to exist during that of Mr. Adams. Mr. A., a month or two ago, made this declaration upon the floor of Congress: "I never interested myself, during my Administration, in any manner whatever, with the appointments to be made by the heads of Departments, except in a single instance. I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending a young gentleman for the appointment of midshipman; but I had not influence enough with the Secretary to procure the appointment. It was given to another."

When we contrast these reminiscences of the purer and better days of the Republic with the state of things developed in the history of the removal of Mr. Roberts from the Philadelphia Custom-house, must not every one be deeply and solemnly impressed with the all important truth that "*the power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished?*"

Mr. Webster's Speech,

At Faneuil Hall, Boston, September 30th, 1842.

From the New York Tribune, Extra.

At a very early hour on Friday, Faneuil Hall was crowded to suffocation, and before the time appointed for the meeting, thousands had gone away unable to procure admission. At precisely 11 o'clock, Mr. Webster came in, attended by a committee of gentlemen. He was introduced to the audience by the Mayor, in a very neat and tasteful Address, to which Mr. Webster replied as follows:

I know not—I know not how it is, Mr. Mayor, but there is something in the echo of these walls, or in the sea of upturned faces which I see around me, or in the genius which always hovers over this place; fanning into life ardent and patriotic feeling with every motion of its wings: I know not how it is, but there is something that excites me strongly, deeply, too deeply to allow adequate expression for my emotions. It will not be doubted by you that this salutation, that this greeting, is a greeting felt here at the heart. Boston is my home—my cherished home. It is now more than five and-twenty years since I came here, with my family, to pursue here in this enlightened metropolis those objects, both public and private, for which my studies and education were designed to fit me. It is twenty years since the intelligent citizens of Boston asked me to loan myself to the public trust as their Representative; and it gives me infinite pleasure to see here to day, occupying those seats assigned to the gentlemen more advanced in life, not a few of those who were originally instrumental in indicating the course of life by which I have endeavored to serve the people of this town.

When the duties of public life have withdrawn me from this my home—I have felt, nevertheless, attracted to the spot to which all my local affections tended, and now that the progress of time must bring about that period—even if it should not be hastened by the progress of events—when the duties of public life must yield to the coming of advanced years—I cherish the hope of passing among these associations and these friends what shall remain of my life when these public services shall have ended which, for good or for evil, are all the inheritance I have to leave to those who shall come after me.

The Mayor has spoken kindly of my public services; and especially of the result of the negotiation which has recently been brought to a close, and in which I was engaged. I hope, fellow citizens, that something was then done permanently useful to the country. I present no personal claims of particular merit. I endeavored to do my duty. I had hard a summer's work, but I am not wholly unused to hard work. I had many anxious days, and some sleepless nights. But if the results of my labors merit the approbation of the country, I shall be richly rewarded, and my other days will be happier, as my other nights will give me still sweeter repose. I sought to disperse the clouds which threatened a storm between England and America. For several year past there has existed a class of questions, which did not always threaten war, but which never assumed the aspect of permanent peace.

The highly lamented person, to whom so just a tribute was paid by the Mayor, at his inauguration as President in 1841, called me to the place I now occupy; and though I know it is in bad taste to speak of one's self, yet, among my friends and neighbors here, I will say a word or two if you please. I had the pleasure of seeing him on several occasions at his house and elsewhere. I have never made any boast of the confidence the President reposed in me, but circumstances hardly worthy of serious notice have rendered it proper that I should say, that as soon as General Harrison was elected President of the United States, without a word from me upon the subject, he wrote to me inviting me to take a place in his Cabinet, leaving me to choose, and asking my advice as to the persons I would wish associated with me.

He expressed rather a wish that I should take the Department of the Treasury, because, he was pleased to say, he knew I had paid some considerable attention to currency and finance; and he felt that the wants of the country—the necessity of the country on the subject of currency and finance, were among the causes which had produced the revolution; that revolution which had resulted in placing him in the Presidential chair.

It so happened tha I preferred another place—that which I now occupy. I felt all its responsibility, but I can say truly and correctly that, whatever attention I had paid to currency and finance, I felt more competent to carry on other concerns of the Government, and I was not willing to undertake the daily drudgery of trade. I was not disappointed in the exigency that existed in our foreign relations. The whole danger was at no time publicly developed; but the cause of the difficulty I knew, and I knew too that an outbreak seemed to be at hand. I allude to that occurrence to which the Chairman alluded, which took place during the year 1841, with which was connected the name of Alexander McLeod. A year or two before the British Government had authorized a military incursion into the territory of the United States, to destroy a steamboat alleged to be employed by a power hostile to the peace of Her Majesty's territory in Canada. The act was avowed by the British Government as a public act. Alexander McLeod, a person who individually receives and deserves no regard or sympathy, happened to be one of the agents who, in a military character, performed that act; and coming into the United States some time afterwards, he was arrested by the authorities of N. York on a charge of homicide, and held to trial as for a private felony.

Now, gentlemen, according to my apprehensions, a proceeding of that kind was directly adverse to well settled and well received principles of public law; and of all others likely to arouse the indignation, not only of the Government, but also of the people of the country aggrieved. So it would have been with us. If a citizen of the United States, who, under the orders of his Government, and as a military man, obeys an order which he either must obey or be hanged, should find himself in the territory of the power against which the supposed crime was committed, and should be seized and tried as an individual for that crime, there is not a man among us who would not cry out for redress and vengeance. Any elevated Government, in a case where one of its citizens, in the performance of his duty, should be seized and sought to be made answerable every elevated Government, I maintain, would say, "I am responsible for this act; as in the story of Nisus and Euryalus, she would exclaim.

"Adsum qui feci—in me convertite ferrum"

Now, gentlemen, when the despatches of the British government first reached this country—though I do not think it useful nor important to say much of them—yet if you all knew their contents, you would see that the commercial interests of the country, the shipping interests of this city must have been crushed at once. That crisis I thought could be averted; in the first place by upholding the acknowledged principles of public law, and in the next place, by demanding an apology for what ever against these principles of law had been done by the British government. Let us put ourselves right in the first place, and insist that they shall do right in the next place.

While in England in 1839, I happened to be called on to address a large assembly of English persons, and in alluding to the relation of things between the two countries, I stated there what I thought, and what I now think, of any points in controversy which might terminate in war between the United States and England, and to the results of such a contest declaring that the only advantage which either would enjoy would be in possessing the right of the cause. With the right on our side, we are a match for England. With the right on her side, she is a match for us—and for any body. In all the differences between nations, and in the final judgment upon them, a great element has come in the constitution of the tribunal—I mean the tribunal of the public opinion of the world. A nation will not go to war now either with the consent of her subjects or people, unless the grounds and reasons are sufficient to justify her in the general judgment of the world. The influence of civilization, the influence of commerce, and, above all, the influence of that heavenly light which shines over Christendom, restrain men, restrain princes and people, from gratifying an inordinate love of ambition through the bloody scenes of war; and, as has been wisely and truly said, every settlement of national differences between Christian States, by reasonable negotiation, and on the principles of public justice, is a new tribute to and a new proof of the benign influence of the Christian creed.

In regard to the terms of this treaty, in regard to the matters made subjects of discussion, it is somewhat awkward for me to speak, because the treaty and correspondence have never been authentically published. But I persuade myself that, when the whole shall be calmly considered, it will be found that at least there has been manifested a good disposition to maintain every just right of the country and every point of honor on the one side, and to set a proper value upon a lasting peace between us and the greatest commercial nation in the world on the other.

Gentlemen, while I thus acknowledge the compliment you have paid to me, I have an agreeable duty to perform towards others. In the first place, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the intelligent attention manifested by the President of the United States, and to his sincere and anxious desire, in the whole negotiation, to bring it to successful termination; and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge now, as I shall ever acknowledge while I live, my obligations to him for the unbroken and steady confidence which he reposed in me. The negotiator for the United States, if troubled, and jealous, and distrustful, would indeed have been an unequal match for the cool and sagacious representative of one of the most powerful and proud nations of Europe, possessing, to the fullest extent, the confidence of his Government, and the authority to bind it, in concerns of the most vital interest, to any course in which he might agree.

I never shall forget the frankness and generosity with which, after a long interview in which suggestions were exchanged on both sides with the utmost freedom and liberality, I was told that upon my shoulders, and in my discretion, rested the ultimate decision of every question at issue between the two nations.

I desire also to acknowledge, as I do with hearty cordiality, the aid I received from the other gentlemen concerned in the administration of the government. I may here say what I have said in a more official manner, that the highest respect is due to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts, for their cordial co operation—their faithful adherence to the interests of their own States, mingled with a just consideration of what was due to the general government.

I hope I shall not trespass on the proprieties of the occasion, if I speak of the happy selection made by the government of England, in the servant on this mission of peace;—who, though steadily pursuing the interests of his own government, yet possesses large and liberal views, with a strength and weight of character which would cause every thing to which he should agree to receive the approbation of the whole people; intimately acquainted with the relations of the two countries, and always acting with strict integrity towards the people and the government of the United States. I am sure he will find his work received with commendation at home, and if peace should be made, with congratulations for having been instrumental in making an arrangement satisfactory and desirable, not only to our party, but to all parties—for making an arrangement honorable to both nations, as all just arrangements are;—and which he may well consider the greatest labor of his life.

I hardly know whether it is proper on this occasion to advert to the correspondence; but when it shall appear with the discussion of the other important questions—for the occasion was sought there to treat upon subjects of great moment and concern—when these shall be laid before the public and shall be calmly and thoroughly read, I shall venture to trust their judgment concerning them.

There yet remain, gentlemen, in our foreign relations several subjects of considerable interest yet unsettled with England. In the first place there is the important subject of our colonial trade, or the trade of the United States with the Northern British provinces and the West Indies. It became my duty to look into this subject—to keep the run of it, as we say, from 1839 to the present time. I was constrained to believe, indeed I know, that the operation of that arrangement is unfavorable to the shipping and navigation of the United States, especially of New England. It is an important subject for the exertions of diplomacy or for the consideration of Congress—one or both. Congress called upon the department in which I am for information, and a respectable committee of the House of Representatives presented a report upon the subject. It is one which I hold to be of vital importance to our navigation and to the interests of the nation.

Then there is the question, somewhat more remote, but which it will be well enough to settle; I mean the Oregon boundary towards the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. There are reasons why this dispute should be settled before the country itself is peopled on the one side or the other. The relations of other States require attention; and many of our citizens have claims of indemnity which require prosecution. It becomes the Government of the United States, by a calm and dignified but decisive and vigorous tone, to administer her foreign affairs so as to ensure a just arrangement in these respects.

Gentlemen, I am here to-day as a guest. I was invited by a number of highly valued friends to partake with them of a public dinner, for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to pass the usual greeting of friends now met after some absence, to pay their respects to my public services, and to tender their congratulations at the result of the negotiations just concluded. It was at my instance that this festival, from a dinner, took its present form; and instead of meeting you at the festive board, I chose for obvious reasons, this public manner. Still, gentlemen, its general character is preserved, and I am here as a guest. I am here to receive your salutations and greetings on particular subjects. I am not here under an invitation, or an expectation, that I should address the gentlemen who have been pleased to meet me here on topics not suggested by yourselves. It would not befit the occasion, therefore, in my opinion, that I should use the occasion for any such purpose; because although I have a desire at some time, not far distant I hope, to make my sentiments known upon the political occurrences of the country generally and the political state of the nation and the parties at the present moment, yet I know well that it would be improper for me to do so now, because I know well that the gentlemen who have written to invite me here on this occasion, entertain, many of them, opinions different from myself; and they might properly say, "we came here to greet Mr. Webster, and to extend our congratulations on those matters in which we agree; and we did not come with the expectation that he would use the opportunity to discuss questions on which we differ.

On that account, and for that reason, I shall forbear, thinking it my duty so to do; and abstaining from using this occasion for the purpose of expressing my own opinions, and of stating how far I agree with friends with whom I have acted for years, and how far I am most reluctantly restrained to differ from them. I look forward to a future occasion, if such should be offered, for the opportunity of fulfilling this promise.

I would say one thing, gentlemen, because it has been alluded to. The Mayor has been kind enough to say that, in his judgment, having discharged the duties of the department in which I have acted in a manner satisfactory to the country, I might safely be left to take care of my own honor and reputation. I suppose he meant to say that in the present distracted state of the Whig party, and in the contrariety of opinion which prevails, (if there be a contrariety of opinion) as to the course proper to be pursued by me—the decision of that question might be left to myself. I am exactly of his opinion. (Loud and repeated cheers.) I am quite of this opinion, gentlemen, that, in a question touching my own honor or the consistency of my own character, as I am to bear all the consequences of the decision, I might a deal better be trusted to make it. And though, gentlemen, no man values more highly than I do the advice of his friends, yet on a question so important and of such a nature as this, I like to choose the friends to advise me; and on this whole subject, with this reference, I shall leave you just as enlightened as I found you. I give no pledge: I make no intimations, one way or the other; and I will be as absolutely free, when this day closes, to act as duty calls, as I was when its dawn first broke upon me. (Repeated cheers.)

Gentlemen, there is a delicacy in this case—because there is always a delicacy in speaking of differences with friends; but there is no embarrassment—no embarrassment. If I see the path of duty clear before me, I trust I have that within me which will enable me to pursue it, and throw all embarrassment to the winds. A public man has no occasion to be embarrassed, if he is honest. He himself—his own felings are nothing; his country and his public duty are every thing; and he should sink whatever is personal to himself in far higher considerations; these are the characteristics that mark us as great or as little men.

There were many persons in December, 1841, who found great objections to my remaining in the President's Cabinet. You all know, gentlemen, that twenty years of honest, I do not say of efficient service, of not altogether undistinguished service in the Whig cause, had scarcely prepared me for an outpouring such as seldom proceeds from Whig friends, against Whigs, or against any body. I am a little hard to be coaxed, and a great deal harder to be driven. I chose to act from my own judgment; and thinking that I was in a post where I could render service to my country, I staid there; and I leave you this day, and I leave my country to say, whether this country would have been better off if I had gone also.

I have no attachment to office. I have tasted its sweets, but I have also tasted its bitterness. I am content; and I acknowledge I am more anxious to preserve the good I have than to run risks for new acquisitions in public life. I suppose I ought not to allude, and I will not, to any thing further than merely concerns myself.

Gentlemen, a very respectable convention, a most respectable convention, assembled here some ten days ago, and passed some important resolutions. There is no set of gentlemen, so far as I know, for whom I entertain more respect and regard. They are Whigs—but they are no better Whigs than I am. They have served their country in the Whig ranks—and so have I—quite as long, though, perhaps, with less ability and success. They were sent hither, as I suppose, to agree upon those whom the Whigs of Massachusetts should support for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. If their power extended beyond that, I have not seen their commission. If they had authority to speak in the name of the Whigs of Massachusetts, for other purposes or interests, I was not acquainted with that power. And in acting further it seems to me they were a little inconsiderate.

Among other resolutions, they declared in behalf of all the Whigs of the Commonwealth, a full and final separation from the President of the United States. If these gentlemen said this for the expression of their own opinions, to that extent it is good. Whigs speak their sentiments every where,—and they have a perfect right to do it here. But it becomes quite another question when they assume to represent other characters, and to speak on other points than those on which they were accustomed to speak. I am a Whig. I always have been one—and I always shall be one—(repeated cheers)—and if any body undertakes to turn me out of the pale of that communion, let him see to it who gets out first! I am a Massachusetts Whig—a Faneuil Hall Whig—breathing her air now for twenty five years, and meaning to breath it on this spot, so long as God shall be pleased to give me life.

I accept the decision of a Whig Convention for proper purposes; for I know that only through such bodies, and such organization, great public good can be obtained. But it is quite another question when a Convention, acting from the impulse of the moment, decides upon questions which have never been submitted to their arbitration at all. A full and final separation they declare, between the Whigs of Massachusetts and the President of the United States. This text needs a commentary; what does it mean?

The President has yet three years of his term unexpired. Does the resolution mean that during that three years all the measures of his administration shall be opposed by the Whigs of Massachusetts, right or wrong? Great public interests require his attention; those to which I have alluded. If the President of the United States should make an earnest and serious effort to affect favorably the navigation of the country, to regulate the question of British Colonial trade, shall all the Whigs of Massachusetts separate from him and refuse their aid? (Cries of "no!")—Well, I say no! If the President directs the proper department to review the whole commercial regulations of the United States, to take deeply into consideration that reciprocity in our direct trade to which so much tonnage is now sacrificed—and the proper measures shall be suggested and adopted by him, shall all the Whigs of Massachusetts separate from and oppose him? Look, gentlemen, at the question. Do you know that now a great proportion—more than one half—of the carrying trade, the transportation for instance, of goods between Brazil and the United States, is carried on by the tonnage of Northern Europe, in consequence of the ill considered reciprocity treaty? As well might we admit them to share our coasting trade. We give them the right, without the shadow of advantage in return, to take the bread from our children's mouths and give it unto strangers. I ask you, sir, (turning to a gentleman at his right,) as a shipping merchant, if this is not true.

Well, is every measure of this kind to be postponed or rejected, until these three years become expired, and as many more as shall elapse before the time when Providence shall bless the Whigs with more power to do good, than they have now?

Again, the various departments of the Government employ persons who are supposed to be good Whigs, holding offices, Collectors, and other Custom House Officers, Postmasters, District Attorney's, Marshals, &c.; what is to become of them in this separation? Are they to be forced to resign, or will you give them invitation and provocation to resign? Our distinguished fellow-citizen who does so high credit to himself and to his country, in upholding the interests and honor of his nation at the Court of London; is he expected to come home and yield his place to his predecessor or some one else? And the individual who addresses you; where do his brother Whigs intend to place him? Generally when a divorce takes place the parents divide the children, I should be glad to know where I am to go?

But I would not treat the matter lightly or severely. I know that at such conventions resolutions are never considered with any degree of deliberation. They are passed as they are presented. Who the gentlemen were who brought in these resolutions I do not know. I dare say they were respectable persons; but I doubt very much whether they had any very definite meaning in their resolutions, or whether they very clearly perceived what little they had. They were angry, resentful, desirous to make out a string of charges against the President—a sort of a bill of indictment, and they concluded by pronouncing the penalty, a full and final separation.

Now, gentlemen, I do not look upon this without perceiving that they had a bearing, whether intentional or unintentional, upon my proceedings; and therefore thought proper to take notice of them. There are some topics on which it is my fortune to differ with my Whig brethren; but I dare say they are right; and I know that I am right in entertaining these opinions, and in expressing them if I do entertain them. They are disposed to postpone all attempt to do good to some future and uncertain occasion. Now the Whigs have a majority in each House of Congress, a strong majority, and, in my opinion, the time to do good is now; that now should be accomplished whatever remains to be done. There are persons of more sanguine temperament than I. "Confidence," says Mr Burke, "is a plant of slow growth; and it is true when applied to public measures as well as to public men. Some people can see distinctly when the Whigs will have more power, and a better chance for serving their country. Beyond the present far on in the future, these men see milder skies and halcyon seas; the fogs and darkness which blind other men, dim not their vision in the least.

Now it was not an easy work to accomplish what we have already attained. The Whigs tried it long—they tried it in 1840 and succeeded, but not without labor. I do not believe they will find it easier now; and I know that nothing but Union—and by that I mean a cordial sympathizing, paternal Union—can prevent the Whig cause from prostration. It is not, and I say it in the presence of the world, it is not by premature and partial, and especially proscription and denunciatory proceedings, that this great Whig family can be united. Do they not know that they came into power as a party made up of differing opinions? What did the country expect from these complex opinions? Here were extreme State rights notions, extreme Federal notions, excessive tariff and anti tariff notions—what did the country expect? That they should come together in a spirit of harmony, of conciliation, of unity and sympathy—and that they should seek to agree and not widen the breach. In this lay the hope of saving the country from the ruinous measures which at that time threatened its prosperity. The whole history of the revolution of 1840 preaches conciliation, and forbearance, and kindness, and friendship, and sympathy, and union.

Gentlemen, if I understand the matter, there were four or five great objects for which that revolution was undertaken. In the first place, one great object was to establish a permanent peace between the United States and England; for though we had no war, we had perpetual agitation and disturbance. What should we do? We needed men capable of knowing the future, and of calculating with a degree of certainty the chances for a permanent settlement. The accomplishment of this must be regarded as one of the most important objects; and I am glad if it proves acceptable to the country.

The next question was concerning revenue; the country was deficient in revenue. It was a fact, a notorious fact, that the late Administration exceeded their receipts by their expenditures, thus running the country in debt, and the Government was found in debt. Under the operation of the compromise act, the revenue was diminishing. Now this revolution had for one object, therefore, the supply of the revenue, and I hope and I believe that to a reasonable extent that object has been answered.

And then the great interest of Protection—as incidental or consequent of Revenue. As to this, much has been done, and it will be found, I think, that enough has been done, and all the Whigs for its support deserve my thanks and your hearty gratitude. But let us be just, let us be just. The French rhetoricians have a maxim that nothing can be beautiful that is not true; and I am afraid we shall see much of our juvenile oratory will not stand the test of this criticism. It is not true that the Tariff passed solely by the Whig strength, or that it could have passed. It is not true that the majority of Whigs could be found in favor of it in either House of Congress.

We all know that more than thirty Whigs voted against the Tariff, out and out, and after all it passed the House by only one vote; and a good deal of eclat was supposed to attend it, and no little parade was made about some one Whig who came forward to the rescue, (as it was called,) and cast that single vote. Now, had not every other gentleman that single vote? And did not the single vote of your neighbor, the Representative from the Middlesex district, who voted for the tariff out and out just as steadily as did he distinguished gentleman who represents this district, decide the question? He held the tariff in his hands just as absolutely as if he had the Presidential veto.

In the Senate it passed by a single vote again. Could the friends of the tariff have spared the two votes from Pennsylvania, the one of Mr. Williams of Maine, and that of Mr. Wright of New York? Let us admit the truth, and a lawyer will do that when it helps his cause. The truth is, a portion of the other party came in to the help of the tariff, and an important truth it is, for I ask you, as composing a part of the industrious, hardy men of New England, as caring for your children and their livelihood, if you would wish such a great object as the protection of your industry made a mere party object, rising as party rises, and going down to its grave as the party goes down. It is a national question, the utility of a tariff for protection, and let all parties support it, because, though I hope the ascendancy of Whig principles may be perpetual, yet I desire to take for the tariff a bond and security more durable than are my hopes of the perpetuity of the Whig party.

Let us be true in another respect. This tariff has accomplished much. I honor the members who passed it. But what has it done? It has restored the country in regard to protection to where it was before the operation of the compromise act commenced, and it has done no more. It has repaired the consequences of that measure. I may speak of the compromise act. My turn to speak of it has at last come. I can truly say that no measure was ever passed which cost me so much grief as that. We heard the motives of that act presented. Why, if by motives gentlemen mean the personal motives of those principally concerned, we must deem them pure, as all public men are supposed to act from pure motives. But if we look at the professed objects of the law, if we look at what is written on the whole transaction—if we see what the law expresses on its face; if these are its motives, they are, as motives, still worse than the operation of the act itself. It is explained in its action; every line is full of it, every circumstance is full of it; the object was neither more nor less than to impose for all time, a restriction upon the Legislature in regard to levying duties without any change of the Constitution. It was in fact to insert a prohibitory clause in the constitution, that after 1842 no duty should be laid which was not according to an observed horizontalism, and exceeded twenty per cent. I say now, as I said then, that the principle is false and dangerous; it admits a new feature into the administration of the government and the laws, and the country, only with a spasm and a throe, can ever get rid of. Has it not done this? Yet thank God it is got rid of. The present tariff law is sufficiently discriminating, holds to common sense, and rejects the principle of the compromise act, I hope for ever.

Another and original object under the revolution of 1840 was the restoration of the currency of the country. Our troubles did not begin with a want of money in the treasury; they did not begin with the operation of the compromise act, which commenced in 1833, and has been contracting ever since. There were other causes of the troubles, and while they remained, even if the treasury had been full, and the tariff and protective policy undisturbed, yet till provision was made for a better currency, of universal validity throughout the land, the great cause would not be removed.

At the special session of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, submitted to Congress a plan for a National Bank, founded upon the idea of a large capital made up by private subscriptions, and having the power to extend its branches all over the country. I need not advert to the circumstances of its presentation to Congress. It had received the approbation of the President, and was concurred in by every member of the cabinet as the best that could be done; for as we said, circumstances had placed in the first place the gentleman whom we all thought good enough for the second—and his opinions were different from ours, but fixed; and we deemed it the part of wisdom and prudence to see how we could get along as well as might be under the circumstances. Mr. Ewing's plan was sent to Congress as it has been described—except that the bank could not establish branches in the states without the consent of the states.

Now I had no idea myself that there was any necessity for any such provision—it was at most mere theory—though I never would agree in any case with the

doctrine that the omission to exercise a power is a surrender of the power. What was done? Doubts were expressed as to whether the institution could go into operation; many were doubtful as to obtaining subscriptions. What did we do? We sent to the commercial cities, the principal towns in the country, and asked gentlemen of known skill and capital to come and consult with us about it. They expressed doubts, but hopes also, and pledged themselves to do the best they could; and as the community was interested in it, and the administration was fresh and popular, they were earnest to have the bill tried. What was the result? It was sent to the Senate and rejected. Another bill was brought in, divested of this theoretic difficulty; it was discussed two months, and then it was found that it would not pass a Whig Senate.

I will not pursue the unhappy narrative of the session of 1841. Men grew angry and resentful. I saw the storm arising, and endeavord, as far as I could, to hush it. I expressed my opinion freely to the two senators from Massachusetts, and advised them to give men time to cool—to let a conciliation take place, and harmony be restored if possible. I am bound to suppose my advice was not good—it certainly was not followed, and the consequences I need not tell you.

The subject came on again at the last session, and the President sent in to Congress the plan of an exchequer. The measure received but little favor, and it is necessary for me, lest the whole burden of displeasure should fall on others, to say that it met my hearty, sincere, and entire approbation.

Gentlemen, I hope I have not, during my public life, had an overweening confidence in my own judgment, or been unwilling to defer to the better judgment of my friends. But there are some subjects in which, I confess, I have some respect for my own feelings. The subject of the currency has been the study of my life. Thirty years ago, a little before I entered the councils of Congress, the question of the nature of a mixed currency and the relation of specie in a currency became with me a matter of consideration. And I discovered in a debate upon a motion introduced into Parliament by Mr. Vansittart, during the suspension of the Bank of England, and while her notes were 15 per cent. below par, it was stated that the note was worth just as much as its face purported to promise; that the bank note had not depreciated, but that the bullion had risen. Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Roe, and other members of Parliament, espoused that side of the question; and on the other side were arrayed the strong reasoning powers and the logic of Horner, and the practical good sense of Mr. Alexander Baring, now Lord Ashburton. I confess that the study of these papers made me a bullionist. I concluded that paper notes would circulate safely only while they continued to be redeemed in gold and silver at the counter, whence they were issued.

The next year Congress, at its session, found the finances of the country in a deplorable condition. I believe I had read every valuable work on the subject on either side of the Atlantic, and had closely observed the laws of paper currency as exhibited during the different epochs in this country, from 1811 to the present time. I had expressed my opinions at various times in Congress, some of which had not been falsified by subsequent events, and I must be permitted to entertain quite as much confidence on that subject, in my own opinion, as in the flippant paragraph of a newspaper, or the hasty ebullition of a debater. And I take the responsibility of saying, that the measure then submitted to Congress was the best and the only measure for the adoption of Congress and for trial by the People. I am ready to stake my reputation, and it is all I have to stake, upon it; and that if the Whig Congress will take the measure and give it a fair trial, within three years it will be admitted by the whole American People to have proved the most beneficial institution ever established, the constitutional loan only excepted.

Understand me—take it as it is—as it came from the consideration of the Cabinet, not as it was after Congress had begun to work upon it. For when they struck out the power of governing exchanges, it was not worth a rush, not worth the parchment on which the law would have been engrossed. The great desire, the urgent necessity of this country, is a currency—facility of exchange. You work for the people of Alabama, they plant for you, and you want a common medium to equalize debt and credit with the same velocity as steam transports men and machinery. You have not got it, you can't get it but by the authority and permission of Government, never, never. You want a large and liberal provision for exchange, and without this you cannot reach the goal at which you aim. How will you do it? I need not say by a Bank of the United States, based upon private subscription: for that is out of the question. The man who pursues that follows an obsolete idea. Suppose a law should establish a Bank, with a capital of fifty millions; who will subscribe to it? what will you give per share? It is entirely out of the question. Take it, then, for purposes of local discount, say in State street; do you want this untaxed capital to make your discounts?

Well, what shall we ever have? for I repeat it, many gentlemen propose to do nothing but to postpone every thing till the incoming of the Jews. Is nothing to be attempted? When the Exchequer was presented to Congress it was assailed from all quarters. I believe one gentleman did get courage to say in its favor that he did not know but after all, by some possibility, some good might come of it. But it had many different classes of opponents. Some said that it would be a lifeless machine—it would not move at all; others said it would have by far too much life: it would answer the purpose of its creation, and that was to increase Executive power. One found it King Log and the other King Serpent. One indicated it as a terrific giant of enormous magnitude, striding over and crushing the liberties of the country; it would, therefore, break the constitution, and, therefore, they would oppose it.

These opposing arguments contradicted, if they did not refute, each other, and convinced me that the plan could not be adopted nor even deliberately considered. One was afraid to do one thing lest he should break the constitution, and another was afraid to do another lest he should break it, so they did nothing. One man would not vote for a Bank which had the power to establish branches, lest he should break the constitution; and another would not vote for one which had not, lest that he should break it. They acted like a boatman, who in the midst of rocks and shoals and whirlpools, should refuse to pull one stroke for his safety lest he should break his oar. But they stood looking forward to the time when restored confidence should enable the Bank to go into operation. When will this be? When prosperity returns to the country, that is when the emergency is over. Meantime they intend to do nothing to save the ship from sinking, till the chances of wind and wave shall drive her safely on the shore. That's the policy.

He is more sanguine than I am who can see any time when the Whigs of the country will have more power to work, to effect the grand object—restoration of the currency—than now. This very moment—at the approaching session, the country calls in the loudest voice upon the patriot not to put off, not to postpone, but to make the best use of the means in our hands. There is a measure to which the President is pledged, and his advisers approve. Why not try it, and if it fails let the administration bear it. If you will not try it, propose something else. In the events which have happened I ought to say, and I will say, because since I have begun I will make a free communication, as man to his fellow man, of my opinions, that no one of my age (and I am not among the youngest) has written and spoken more against the indiscriminate use of the Veto power than I; and no man's opinion on that subject is more unchanged than mine. It is universally known I suppose—and if not it should and shall be—that I advised against the veto in all and in every case in which it has been exercised by the President. [Repeated cheers.]

But while I have done this I am not willing to give up this great object for the sake of making up a case against the President. I cannot sympathise with those Whigs, who, in full possession of power for certain objects, attempt nothing and will attempt nothing until they can constitutionally get rid of the veto. It seems like a mockery of the expectations of the Whigs of the country.

There is no probability that the Veto power will ever be struck out of the Constitution altogether. There must be some such restraint in this as in other cases. The people of New York have determined that certain acts shall not become laws without a vote of two thirds, and have thus imposed upon themselves a similar restriction. The rule of the House can only be suspended by a vote of two thirds. The veto then is no greater restraint than they lay upon themselves.

After all, the great objections to this course recommended by some of my Whig brethren is that it is utterly hopeless. Who expects to see the day when this restriction of the veto should be brought about! Before restoring prosperity to the country they must wait for an amendment to the Constitution. I will not say this is trifling—but it is treating the interests of the country with far too little regard.

I repeat that now is the time, and the Whigs in Congress are the men to accomplish the great objects for which the people, the Whig people, have striven for the last ten years; and till this is done there can be no restoration of our former prosperity; and I say that, in my opinion, the plan proposed last year will effect that result. If a mechanic makes a tool, an axe, a saw, a plane, and knows that its temper is good, and the parts properly constructed, he knows it will answer the purpose for which it was constructed; and I know this will.

On the other object to which I will barely allude, but which is one of so much importance that I cannot pass it by; I mean the mortifying state of the public credit of this country. I cannot help thinking that if the Statesmen of past ages were again to come among us—if Washington were here, and John Adams and Hamilton and Madison, they would be deeply concerned at the sad change that has come over our public credit.

I am in a situation in which I am obliged to read, generally with pleasure, but not always, communications from our agents abroad. It is distressing to hear them speak of the pain they feel at what they are and hear said of American credit. We have a stock loan, the present rate of which is 125 to the silver dollar. Is there nobody to make a move in this matter? Is there not a man in our councils large enough, comprehensive enough, to present the case before the American People, and show them the inevitable consequences of this loss of public faith—of public credit—I may say of our character for morals and honesty?

Some are so indiscreet as to talk of repudiation. Repudiate a debt! Does repudiation pay a debt? does it discharge the debtor? Is not the law just as permanent and inflexible and enduring until the debt is paid or discharged? And is not a debt always binding in law and in morals? Our people should not deceive themselves. Repudiation only adds disreputable acknowledgment to the disability. It is our duty, so far as in our power, to rouse public feeling—to maintain and assist the beneficial influence of law and morals, and preserve our faith and credit. People say that the intelligent people of Europe ought to distinguish between the State and General Governments. And so they ought—and what then? All government is of the people: and if the States repudiate their debts and find no rebuke, Europe may ask how long will it be before the National Government will, unrebuked, repudiate her debts.

I do not say what the Constitution authorises Congress to do—but only that if the principle recognised as true by that body, and the public land fund be really the property of some of the States of the Union, here is a begining for some measure of regular and Constitutional aid whereby the States may save their credit and the credit of the People.

I have detained you too long. In my judgment there remains certain important objects, fit to engage the attention of both public and private men. Let me remind you of the questions with England—the prosecutions of the claims of our citizens on foreign Governments—the question of reciprocal treaties—the colonial trade—the most absorbing subject of the currency, and the great subject of the restoration of the national credit and character. To these objects I am ready to devote my life, either in public or private station. I do not expect, gentlemen, that much of public service remains to be done by me; but I shall be ready, for the promotion of these objects, to act with sober men of any party and of all parties.

There is danger that patriotism in a warm party contest may be merged in party feeling. I believe that among sober men this conviction is growing settled—fast growing settled, that the great interests of the country require far more moderate party feelings; more freedom for public consideration; more honest and generous union of well meaning men of all sides to uphold the institutions and the character of the country.

In the pursuit of these objects, in public as in private, I am willing to perform the part assigned to me, and to give to it, with hearty good will and zeal, all that yet remains to me of strength and of life.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 20.

A Lecture was delivered before the Literary Association in this place on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, of the University;—his subject the Literature of the Bible. Eloquent and instructive in a high degree, the discourse was listened to with great attention.

To make room for Mr. Webster's speech entire, we have omitted several other articles already in type; and of course we have no room for remarks.

From the Register.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, the subjoined interesting correspondence. Judging by the dates, it should have reached us some days earlier, and as Mr. Mangum's Letter has not yet been received, we fear *that* may have miscarried. We hope to receive it, however, in time for our next.

The letter of Mr. Graham is just the thing, and such an one as was to be expected from its pure, high minded and distinguished author He is not to be deterred from speaking out by the peculiarity of his position; and though, as a matter of course, he is to be proscribed, his friends have one consolation, of which they cannot be deprived. Mr. Graham, in the short term of his Senatorial career, has acquired the universal respect of his compeers, of all parties. He will retire with a character for ability, for unsullied honor, high integrity, and unyielding principles, excelled by none; and with the sincere regrets of all, in whom respect for these attributes are not extinguished by party bigotry and miserable man worship.

It will be seen that Mr. Graham declines the invitation tendered him for the present; but we understand from a friend, that it is to take place nevertheless, at the close of the next session of Congress, when both gentlemen will find it more convenient to attend.

Henderson, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1842.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held here to day, the undersigned were appointed a committee to tender to you and your colleague, the Hon. Wille P. Mangum, a Barbecue, given by the Whigs of the above named counties, and to request you, in conjunction with Mr. M. to designate the day for the same. In tendering to you this mark of the high consideration of your fellow-citizens, in this section of the State, we feel that we are incapable of adequately describing the warm feelings of attachment, and the sincere sentiments of admiration, with which you are regarded by those whom we represent. Your career in our National Councils has been short, but it has been marked by an ability, integrity and faithful adherance to pledges, made out of office, that have at once placed you among the great statesmen of the day, and given you new claims to the high regard and affection of the citizens of your native state.

The late session of our National Legislature has been, perhaps, the most memorable in the annals of our country, and never was the firmness and patriotism of men more thoroughly tried, than were those of the Whig members of that assembly. Opposed in every measure for the relief of a distressed and suffering country, by a party whose only aim was its own ascendancy, and deceived, thwarted and warred upon by a weak and treacherous Chief Executive, the course of the Whig members must have been unusually difficult and embarrassing. Yet, surrounded as they were, by so many, and so apparently, insuperable obstacles, they have been unfaltering in their course, untiring in their zeal for their country's weal. A grateful people have watched with deep emotion, each step in their enlightened, liberal and manly policy, and they will, most assuredly, mete out to them their proper reward. As for the Whigs of the good Old North State, they are ready to assemble, by thousands, at the festive board, and do "honor, to whom honor is due."

An early answer is respectfully requested.

We are, with considerations of the highest regard, your friends and fellow-citizens,

C. H. Wiley,	R. F. Yarborough,
C. P. Green,	R. Bullock,
H. J. Robards,	N. R. Tunstall,
V. Winfree,	T. N F. Alston,
A. E. Henderson,	J. Person,
D. S. Hill,	S. G. Ward,
John Read,	H. J. G. Ruffin.
J. B. Littlejohn,	

To Hon. W. A. Graham.

Hillsborough, September 24, 1842

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive yours of the 17th instant, tendering to me and my distinguished colleague, Mr. Mangum, a Barbecue, proposed to be furnished at Henderson, on such day as we may designate, as a testimonial of the regard and approbation of the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin. I thank you for the too partial and appreciating terms in which the personal feelings of many of your Committee have prompted you to convey to me the invitation of those you represent: and beg you to assure them of my deep regret, that my avocations both private and professional (after a long absence from home) deny me the leisure necessary for such a meeting at any early day, and therefore compel me most unwillingly to decline it. With no portion of my constituents would I have more gladly met at the festive board, and freely commune on the present state of our public affairs, than with those of Granville, Warren and Franklin. No where are there more firm, true-hearted, intelligent and patriotic Whigs, men whose honest and disinterested approval is most gratifying to a public servant, as it fortifies his own consciousness of adherence to duty in trying circumstances.

You, gentlemen, have not undervalued the embarrassment and difficulties which the majority in the present Congress have been forced to contend. Opposed and assailed on every measure, from the burial honors of the lamented Harrison, to the highest question of national policy, by a powerful and factious party, who, though they left to their successors a public service costing on an average 28 millions of dollars per year, (exclusive of the peculation and embazzlement so freequent under Mr. Van Buren's Administration) and a revenue system yielding less than 14 millions, refuse to raise the means to supply the deficiency—though they left a funded debt of 5¼ millions bearing interest, and Government engagements to the amount of 20 millions more, will not provide for their payment Though they habitually borrowed monies for the Government during a period of four years, clamored most loudly before the people, when loans became necessary to fill up the vacuum they had created. Though thus opposed and assailed, the Whigs, as a party, have carried through both Houses of Congress, every measure which they proposed for the relief of the country. But our opponents have found in the defection of the acting President an ally, making the minority more powerful than the majority of Congress. Although as yet the fact is attempted to be concealed, he has become theirs to every intent and purpose, of party benefit and advantage—theirs in sympathy, in defamation of the Whig party, in the dispensation of patronage and the use and abuse of his vast powers of appointment and removal—theirs in every thing, except for his own honor and advancement. He cannot be their candidate for the succession; they spurn the very idea. But he will be used to the utmost extent of appointments, removals and vetoes to promote the election of their candidate. Had the republican Whigs of the present Congress been pursuing the desperate game of party policy of which he has accused them, they would have left him in the hands of his new allies, to get through a term to which he has accidentally succeeded, as he might. But they have felt that their duties to the country remained to the extent of their powers, however much he has failed in his. They have proceeded to the enactment of measures demed necessary for the public interest, regardless of what he might approve or reject. Yet, so freely has his interposition been thrust upon their labors, that the chief boasting which they are permitted to tender to the country are of a negative kind. If during the late long and arduous session, but little has been done, as is untruly asserted by those who intend reproach, it may be truly affirmed, that much of the extravagance and folly of the late administration has been *left undone*. The contingent expenses of Congress have been reduced at least one hundred thousand dollars, and principally in the item of public Printing. A new and more rigid accountability is introduced into the public departments, by what has been heretofore left at discretion as incidental expenses. And after all the land has rung with cries of extravagance, the appropriations of this first regular session of a Whig Congress for the service of the year, chargeable on the Treasury, are less than twenty and a half millions of dollars—seven millions less than the average annual expenditure under Mr. Van Buren, and two millions less than even the last year of his administration, when such extraordinary efforts were used to appear economical. By a discharge which Congress has directed in the course of the ensuing year of more than five thousand men from the standing army, there is a prospect of a still lower reduction of the amount required from the people, for the support of Government. But as to those measures of positive advantage to the people, by which soundness is to be restored to the currency, our commerce revived and our prosperity thoroughly re-established, they must be delayed until a change in the Executive opinion. Meanwhile a numerous and lately dominant party applaud all vetoes and usurpations of the Executive which tend to thwart the Whig majority, and the people are familiarized to the idea that the President is a sovereign, whose opinions not only of constitutional construction, but of expediency also, are to set at nought all the wisdom of Congress. And that whether this rejection of a bill arise from simple imbecility, from vindictiveness or revenge, it is to be justified because it disappoints political opponents; thus precedents are formed which are to become laws hereafter, and the free constitution of our fathers degenerates into an elective monarchy. It was a remark of a most sagacious man, that where annual elections end, tyranny begins. Yet the course of passing events, is to confirm the doctrine that we have in effect, but one election in four years, all others being designed to conform the Legislative assemblies to the will of the Executive then chosen.

To correct this downward tendency of the present times, and to restore the Government to its healthful and proper action, the only sure reliance is on the ballot box at the next Presidential election. Accordingly the Whigs of the country from Maine to Louisiana, are already aroused for that contest; and I rejoice to believe that our prospects of success are most cheering. With one only candidate in the field, to whom the proudest in our ranks think it no disparagement to defer and give place; and that candidate a man, who has illustrated every important period in our history for the last thirty-five years, by his eloquence and courage, his patriotism and wisdom—a man at the mention of whose name in any part of the world an American heart beats quicker and prouder—when that candidate is Henry Clay, and the issue is, for the re-establishment of the just balance of the Constitution and the true prosperity of the people, we need not dread the result. The more especially in view of that other controversy, now no longer concealable, as to who shall be the candidate of the party opposed to us, or whether amid their divisions that party can have any one candidate. We have had our troubles and trials, but are at this day as firmly united as ever—theirs are but beginning. And it remains to be seen, whether they can present the same united front in the contest for the succession, which they have exhibited in opposition to the Whig measures for the relief of the country—or whether more than one aspirant to the Chief Magistracy will not find himself like the fabled Actæon, victimized by those followers whom he vainly flattered himself, that he was leading to victory, that would inure to his benefit.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect and esteem, your friend and servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. C. H. Wiley, and others.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, on Friday evening last, Mrs Harriet Bruce, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Bruce, aged about 35 years, leaving a family of six children, the youngest an infant about three weeks old.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, October 16.

Cotton,	8¾ a	9
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a	3 25
Leaf,	4 00 a	7 25

Fayetteville, October 12.

Flour,	4 25 a	5 50
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	7¼ a	7½
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun set.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Thursday	6 30	5 30	New 4 1 8 morn
21 Friday	6 31	5 29	First 11 1 25 morn
22 Saturday,	6 33	5 27	Full 19 5 58 morn
23 Sunday,	6 34	5 26	Last 26 7 25 after.
24 Monday,	6 35	5 25	
25 Tuesday,	6 36	5 24	
26 Wednesday	6 37	5 23	

BOOT AND SHOE Manufactory.

THE subscribers have taken the shop one door west of Stephen Moore's Store, well known as a Shoe Shop, and would respectfully inform the public that they have procured from the North excellent materials for manufacturing work in the above line of business, and are prepared to execute all orders that may be left with them. It is unnecessary for them to promise that their patrons shall have as good work as can be obtained any where, as they prefer that the public should give them a trial and be their own judges.

☞ Three or four Journeymen can get a steady seat of work by application to the subscribers.

H. R. BOSHAMER & CO.

October 19. 46—

Equity Sale.

In Equity—September Term, 1842.

James Craig & others, heirs of Rebecca Craig, Ex parte, to sell Real Estate.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity made at September Term, 1842 I shall offer for sale, on the 28th day of November next, before the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, A TRACT OF LAND on the waters of New River, joining the lands of Samuel Strayhorn, Wilson Craig and others, supposed to contain 50 acres, more or less.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

October 19. 46 - 4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1842.

Joseph G. Royster v. *Hardy Royster*.

Attachment levied on negro woman Winney, in possession of William Royster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hardy Royster, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, A. D. 1842.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk*.

Price adv. $4 50 46- 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Fawcett, admr vs. *John Crain and others* } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, the petitioner having made oath on filing his petition, that the defendants John Brantly and wife Nancy, Winship Petty, and Forman Willoughby and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this state, publication is therefore made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk*.

Price Adv. $4 50. 45—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and pay the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

A. PARKS.

October 11 45—

A Nurse Wanted.

A GIRL of honest and good habits, large enough for nursing, is wanted Terms fair. Apply at this office.

October 12. 45—

Fall and Winter GOODS.

J. Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving their supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from New York and Philadelphia, comprising the usual variety brought to this market, which will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to regular customers.

A general credit cannot be given, as our capital is small and the times are hard. Therefore we must decline making small accounts, and conduct our business more upon the Cash principle.

October 5. 44—

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by J. Odend'hal to Mrs. E. Watters, will be sold, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th of November next, the Tract of Land and Premises on which Henry Faucett, decd., formerly lived, and which was lately occupied by J. Odend'hal. The tract contains forty acres of land, a portion of which is wood land. It has on it also a good meadow. The dwelling and out houses are in good repair, the place having been fitted up by its last occupant for the accommodation of boarders to the Hillsborough Academy, from which it is distant about three fourths of a mile. It is about a mile west of the court house. Six and twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOS C. NORWOOD, *Agent*,

October 5 44—

English School.

THE subscriber has opened school at his house, where will be taught Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic Terms—three dollars per quarter, half in advance, the remainder at the expiration of the quarter. Small girls will be received.

GEO. W. BRUCE,

October 4 44—3w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Moffat's Pills, and Phœnix Bitters,

☞ For sale at this Office.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1842, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-office as dead letters.

A
William Anderson 2
John Adams
Adm'rs of John Allison

B
Miss M Y Bonner
Wm F Bacon
Wm Brockwell
Wm M Braddus
Henry H Bislock
Archibald Borland
Alexander Borland
Clarissa Brown
Henry Bowers
A W Boyd
Wm Burton

C
Clerk County Court 2
Wm Carrington
Monro Carrington
James Cox
Nash Cheek
Alexander Cheek
Reuain Cardin
Harden Couch
Isaac Craig
Wm Cabe
Alexander Corkline

D
Bennet Denson
Willis B Dilliard
Wm Dickson
John Durham
J C Douglass
Wm Day

E
J D Eccles

F
C J Freeland 3
Thomas Flint
John Faucett

G
Edmund Gruistad
Thomas Griffin
Henderson Griffin
Wm Griffin

H
Noah Hall
Miss Elizabeth Huffman
Delila Hopkins
James Horn
Sarah Hastine
Wm Horner

J
Riley Jones
Wm H Jones
Robert Jeffers
B Johnston
James Jackson

K
Jeremiah King

L
Silas M Link
John B Leathers
James B Lynch
James Laws

M
George M'Cauley
Noah Mitchel
Murphey & Kirkland

N
Ellen R Nichols
John Nobles

P
Joseph D C Pool
David D Paul

R
Copeland Riley
Jacob Riley
James Rainey
David Roach
John Redding
John Ray or Benton Ray

S
Wm Strudwick
Eleanor Sloan
Mrs. Stag
Leonidas D Spraguns
Haywood A Small

T
James Thomson or
Nancy Thomson
Calvin Tate
Thomas Thomson
Durham & Thomson

V
John Vann

W
Benners Woods
Jane Wilson
John Willis
Joseph Ward

☞ Those persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 5. 44 3w

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.,
together with all the Farming Tools.

The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 39—

The Whig Almanac
AND
UNITED STATES REGISTER,
For 1843.

WILL be published on Tuesday, September 20th, and ready for delivery to order. It will contain,

1. AN ALMANAC for 1843, full and complete, with all the usual calculations, &c. &c.

2. THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES of the WHIGS; a plain and condensed statement of the points of difference between the contending parties in this country, embracing an exposition and defence of the views of the Whigs—(original.)

3. AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity and Benefits to the Laboring Men of this Country, and how it contributes to the Prosperity and Welfare of the People.

4. A LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and glowing, written expressly for this work.

5. OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, in the several States and Counties of the Union, from 1836 downwards, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential contest of 1840.

6. ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c., a great variety.

7. TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS in all the States, the number of Members of Congress and Electors of President to which each is entitled, &c. &c.

THE WHIG ALMANAC will contain about 81 large and closely printed pages, on fine white paper neatly printed, and stitched in a printed cover. It will be afforded for cash inflexibly at 12½ cents per single copy, $1 per dozen, $7 50 per hundred, or $65 per thousand. Orders enclosing cash are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers,
Tribune Office, N. York, Aug. 10, 1842.

☞ Three copies will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above advertisement and send us a marked copy of the paper.

United States District Court of North-Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY;
Notice to show cause against Petition of

John M. Mason, of Orange county, Tinner, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Durham, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Solomon Fuller, of Orange county, Sadler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James M. Watson, of Orange county, Sadler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Steel, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Thomas Riley, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

September 28. 43—3w

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Groceries! Groceries!
A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havhana Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar
Molasses
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
" Black "
Herring
Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Steel "
Hoop Iron
Sheet "
Shear "
Cut Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Turpentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm "
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
" Red Lead
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Putty
Salt Petre
Allum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log-Wood
Lamp Black
Saleratus
Pearl Ashe
Brimstone
Spanish Brown
Miller's Scotch Snuff
M'Caboy's "
Prussian Blue
Venetian Red
Nutmegs
Fig Blue
Camwood
Arnatta
Quick Silver
Essence Peppermint
" Cinnamon
" Lemon
Oil Lemon
Cinnamon Bark
Opium
Lump Magnesia
Henry's Magnesia
Box Matches
Rheubarb Root
Chrome Yellow
Chrome Green
Rotten Stone
Lytharge
Castor Oil
Gum Shelac
Cream Tartar
Ink Sand
Sand Paper
Ink Powder
Castil Soap
Box Mustard
Waters
Asafœtida
Vermillion Red
Percussion Caps
Powder and Shot
Window Glass
Spanish Whiting
Copal & Black Varnish
Fresh Hops
Best & Common Glue
Train Oil
Lamp Oil
Aequefortis
Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence two miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woods's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7. 40 4m

WATCHES
and Jewellery.

EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gault Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 52—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of uplands in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*

August 5. 37—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY;
Notice to show cause against Petition of

William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Mathew M'Cauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36 10w

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising frem various causes of ill health Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pluræ, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 19. 32—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated. Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal.) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases: Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR
Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Bilious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here annexed, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar *periodical* disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invaluable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth-day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of these quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the native virulence of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this salutary antidote into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and jealously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail on the edible numbers, on the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, bilious fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scurvy, and almost all other complaints for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are now renowned throughout the United States. Knowing however, that many of these diseases as well as a most fatal intermixing of the several heads, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute peculiar efficacy of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, but the Life Medicines are agreeable and indigo ating in their operations, require no confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invaluable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

FOR SALE,

AN elegant PIANO FORTE, made expressly for our present owner, and adapted in size to this climate. It was been in use but a few months, and is warranted a first rate instrument, both in tone and finish. It will be sold at the low price of $250 which is much less than the cost of it, as the owner is soon to leave town. It can be examined at any time, by inquiring at this office.

September 19. 43 4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1842.

Henry Edwards *v.* Elijah Graves.

Original Attachment, levied on a tract of Land on the waters of Eno, adjoining Ira Ellis and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, on the 5th Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the said property and plead to issue, that judgment by default final will be rendered, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv $4 50 41 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER

August 17. 37—

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

Valuable
Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres; a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 25. 34—

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD

July 25. 34—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in *every* degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appopiexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acridity or secrocity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sneluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY;
Notice to show cause against Petition of

Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S, N. C.*

August 9. 36—10w

BLANKS for sale at this Office

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.